

Morbidity and Mortality



Vol. 19, No. 32

WEEKLY
REPORTFor
Week Ending
August 15, 1970

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE / PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

DATE OF RELEASE: AUGUST 21, 1970 - ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

AUG 21 1970

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

BUBONIC PLAGUE - Santa Fe, New Mexico

On Aug. 8, 1970, a 20-year-old woman from Santa Fe, New Mexico, was hospitalized with fever, severe malaise, and pain and swelling in her left groin of 12-hours duration. On admission chest x-ray and urinalysis were normal. A complete blood count included a normal hemoglobin and hematocrit and a white blood count of 22,000 with 74 percent polymorphonuclear cells. A tentative diagnosis of bubonic plague was made. After the inguinal bubo was aspirated and blood cultures were obtained, she was begun on tetracycline and penicillin. Over the next several days she improved considerably. On August 11 cultures of the bubo aspirate were noted to contain gram-negative bipolar rods which were identified on August 13 as *Yersinia pestis* by the state laboratory. The patient was started on streptomycin on August 11 and was discharged on August 13, much improved.

CONTENTS

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Bubonic Plague - Santa Fe, New Mexico	313
Salmonellosis - Baltimore, Maryland	314
Shigellosis - North Carolina	315

An investigation is underway to determine the source of her infection. The patient resides with her family in northern Santa Fe on approximately 5 acres of wooded land. During the 2 weeks preceding the onset of illness, the patient noted numerous insect bites. She had no history of contact with live or dead rodents; however, her dog, which occasionally sleeps on the patient's bed, is known to have fleas. The dog is allowed to roam freely over the property
(Continued on page 314)

TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

DISEASE	32nd WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1965 - 1969	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 32 WEEKS		
	August 15, 1970	August 9, 1969		1970	1969	MEDIAN 1965 - 1969
Aseptic meningitis	265	102	102	1,923	1,276	1,276
Brucellosis	3	3	3	125	140	140
Diphtheria	-	4	1	192	91	91
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	40	21	39	759	641	880
Encephalitis, post-infectious	5	9	9	292	213	499
Hepatitis, serum	159	158	688	4,400	3,220	24,834
Hepatitis, infectious	1,009	930	28	34,120	28,586	1,213
Malaria	65	51	222	2,097	1,684	56,848
Measles (rubeola)	310	133	29	38,855	19,669	2,192
Meningococcal infections, total	33	33	27	1,742	2,241	2,013
Civilian	30	31	1	1,565	2,039	179
Military	3	2	1	177	202	---
Mumps	718	583	1	73,289	65,895	35
Poliomyelitis, total	-	2	1	18	10	30
Paralytic	-	2	1	18	10	---
Rubella (German measles)	251	375	5	48,372	47,706	100
Tetanus	4	5	7	71	89	109
Tularemia	1	1	10	83	88	216
Typhoid fever	7	9	15	166	170	176
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	23	32	69	243	309	2,679
Rabies in animals	60	50		1,934	2,260	

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	1	Psittacosis:	21
Botulism: Ill.-4	9	Rabies in Man:*.	1
Leptosy:	80	Rubella congenital syndrome:	43
Leptospirosis: N.M.-1	22	Trichinosis: N.Y. UpS.-1	63
Plague: N.M.-1	7	Typhus, murine: Tex.-1	28

*Delayed Reports: Rabies in Man: Ariz. 1

BUBONIC PLAGUE – (Continued from front page)

and occasionally captures small rodents. It is possible that the patient acquired her illness as a result of bites from infected fleas on the family dog. At present, trapping of rodents is being done on the patient's property and in nearby areas. Also dogs are being bled as a serologic means of screening for plague activity. Serum from one of six dogs, tested thus far, showed agglutination against Fraction I *Y. pestis*. Two animals, found dead, were studied with fluorescent antibody and were positive for *Y. pestis*: a cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus auduboni*) from south of Santa Fe and a spotted squirrel (*Citellus spilosoma*) from east Santa Fe. The dog with agglutinating antibody was from the northern part of the city, 1/2 mile from the patient's home. Residents of Santa Fe have been warned concerning rodent contacts and have been instructed to keep pets free of fleas. Bait boxes have also been set up in the area of and near the patient's property.

(Reported by Bruce Storrs, M.D., Director, Medical Services

Division, Bryan Miller, Chief, General Sanitation Section, Neil Weber, Vector Control Specialist, and Daniel Johnson, Ph.D., Director, New Mexico State Laboratory, New Mexico Health and Social Services Department; Fred Soldow, M.D., and Edward Goodrich, M.D., Private Physicians, Santa Fe; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Comment:

The case in Santa Fe, the fifth case in New Mexico this year, should probably be considered sylvatic (related to fleas from wild rodents) although it occurred in an urban area (MMWR, Vol. 19, No. 30). A case in Denver in 1968 (MMWR, Vol. 17, Nos. 27-29) had similar, presumably urban exposure of sylvatic character. Rodent fleas may temporarily be found on dogs or cats. An infected rodent flea may infect a dog or cat, but these animals are highly resistant and do not become ill. These rodent fleas from household pets may reach and infect human beings.

SALMONELLOSIS – Baltimore, Maryland

Between July 26 and Aug. 3, 1970, an outbreak of febrile gastroenteritis occurred among patients and employees in a convalescent home for the aged in Baltimore, Maryland. At least 104 of 145 patients (72 percent) and 19 of 66 employees (29 percent) are known to have developed diarrhea or upper gastrointestinal symptoms with fever over a 10-day period beginning July 26 (Figure 1). *Salmonella enteritidis* was cultured from stools of 25 patients and 17 employees. The patient population ranges in age from 50 to 100 years, with an average age of 78 years. Most patients are debilitated due to underlying chronic illness. Twenty-five patients have died with symptoms of diarrhea (case fatality ratio – 24 percent). There were no deaths among the employees.

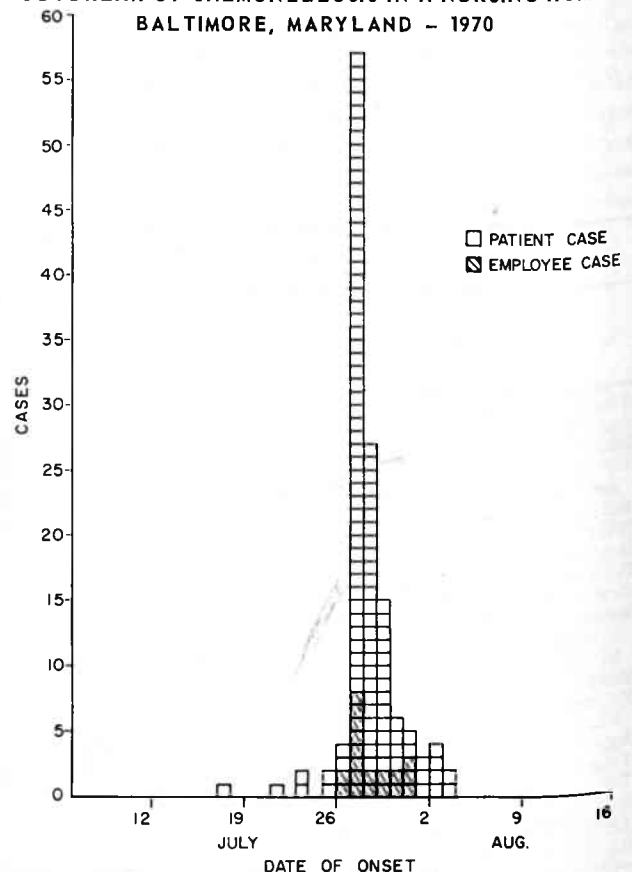
To date, food histories have not incriminated a single food item, and food cultures have been negative. Investigation of the water available in the nursing home and neighboring buildings by millipore filtration has not revealed contamination with salmonella or other coliforms.

Follow-up investigation of reported diarrheal illness in several private homes in the neighborhood of the initial outbreak and from three other Baltimore nursing homes did not suggest salmonella infection, either clinically or culturally. A telephone survey of other nursing homes in Baltimore which included a total of 3,134 patients revealed a reported prevalence of 16 cases of diarrhea per 1,000 patients over the 2-week period beginning July 26. Two of 198 rectal swab cultures taken at random from this same population were positive for salmonella: both were serotypes other than *S. enteritidis*. One was *S. blockley* and one was *S. cerro*.

Further analysis of food history information is in progress.

(Reported by Robert E. Farber, M.D., Commissioner of Health, and other members of the Baltimore City Health Department; Niel Solomon, M.D., Ph.D., Maryland State Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene; Howard J. Garber,

Figure 1
OUTBREAK OF SALMONELLOSIS IN A NURSING HOME
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND – 1970



M.D., Chief, Division of Communicable Diseases, Maryland State Department of Health; Gilford Ashitey, M.D., Visiting A.I.D. Fellow at CDC; the Epidemiological Services Laboratory Section, Epidemiology Program, CDC; and three EIS Officers.)

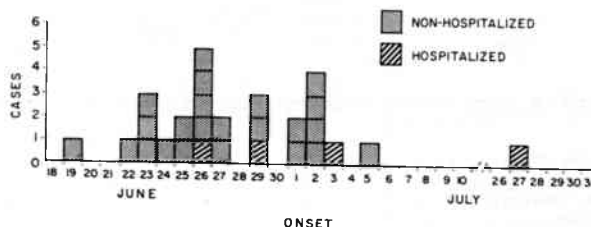
SHIGELLOSIS – North Carolina

From June 19 through July 27, 1970, an outbreak of bacillary dysentery with 27 cases (Figure 2) occurred in a semi-rural area near Roxboro, North Carolina. The patients were all members of one extended family. The first case came to attention when a 32-year-old woman presented to the Duke University Medical Center on June 26 with a 2-day history of fever, malaise, arthralgias, abdominal cramps, vomiting, and bloody diarrhea. She was admitted to the medical service where physical examination revealed a temperature of 40°C. and evidence of mild dehydration and hyperactive bowel sounds with generalized abdominal tenderness without rebound or palpable masses. Her stool was grossly bloody with much mucous. Gram stain of the feces revealed many polymorphonuclear leukocytes with numerous gram-negative bacilli. Proctoscopic examination showed a superficially friable mucosa covered with a thin layer of mucopurulent material with many pinpoint hemorrhagic areas. Stool cultures were taken. A presumptive diagnosis of acute ulcerative colitis was made, and an intravenous ACTH drip was begun. Over the next few days, no definite improvement occurred.

On June 29 the patient's 5-year-old niece presented to the pediatric service at the same hospital with similar symptoms. She was admitted with the diagnosis of probable bacterial gastroenteritis, and supportive therapy was begun. Further inquiry into the histories of both patients revealed that several other family members were similarly affected. Two other family members required hospitalization: one on July 3 and another on July 27, an 80-year-old woman with diabetes mellitus diagnosed in 1962. The finding of a group B *Shigella* species in stool cultures from the initial patient led to an epidemiologic investigation.

This investigation determined that 47 persons had been at risk including 45 members in 10 households of one extended family, a 53-year-old neighbor, and a 14-year-old baby-sitter. The symptoms of the ill persons included fever, malaise, abdominal cramps, vomiting, and diarrhea. Most of the patients were ill for 2 to 4 days although duration of symptoms ranged from 1 to 14 days. The estimated incubation period from analysis of the initial cases within a single household was 36 hours. The overall attack rate was 57.4 percent, utilizing diarrhea as the criterion of manifest disease. Attack rates were 41.1 percent for males and 66.6 percent for females (Table 1). The 80-year-old woman hospitalized on July 27 denied any symptoms during the investigation in early July.

Figure 2
DIARRHEA CASES BY DATE OF ONSET
NORTH CAROLINA – JUNE 18-JULY 31, 1970



Rectal swabs were obtained on all 47 individuals. All 13 persons manifesting diarrhea when seen by a physician yielded a group B typable *Shigella* species on culture. A positive culture was also obtained from one person who was totally asymptomatic during the 19-day period. All 14 organisms were identified as *Shigella flexneri* serotype 2. Agar dilution sensitivities of the organisms isolated from the first two hospitalized patients were sensitive to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, cephalothin, and gentamicin, were moderately sensitive to colistimethate, kanamycin, streptomycin, and ampicillin, and were resistant to penicillin. Four hospitalized patients received a course of ampicillin.

Of the 10 households with cases, eight were located within three quarters of a mile of one another. Close personal contact among all household members, particularly the young, was a daily occurrence. Although family members often ate in each other's households, there had been no common gathering for the entire family. Personal hygiene was substandard. Six of the households used privies and seven used well water. *Escherichia coli* was isolated from samples from two of the seven wells. Sanitary precautions relative to the preparation and storage of food and handling of nonhuman wastes were inadequate. Flies and other insects were abundant in most of the homes. Fecal contamination of bed linens and articles of clothing was also noted. The first four cases occurred in the same dwelling where these problems were particularly prevalent.

It is possible that endemic shigellosis existed among this group because of the history of long standing episodes of intermittent mild diarrhea. The propagation of disease most likely occurred by person-to-person contact whether the introduction of the organisms occurred de novo or ex-

(Continued on page 320)

Table 1
Attack Rates by Age Groups and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Number at Risk	Cases	Attack Rate (Percent)	Males Cases/No. at Risk	Females Cases/No. at Risk
0-5	10	6	60.0	1/2	5/8
6-10	9	4	44.4	2/3	2/6
11-20	10	7	70.0	1/3	6/7
20+	18	10	55.5	3/9	7/9
Total	47	27	57.4	7/17 (41.1 percent)	20/30 (66.6 percent)

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED
AUGUST 15, 1970 AND AUGUST 9, 1969 (32ND WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	DIPH- THERIA	ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS			MALARIA	
				Primary including unsp. cases		Post In- fectious	Serum	Infectious		1970	Cum. 1970
				1970	1969	1970		1970	1969		
UNITED STATES.....	265	3	-	40	21	5	159	1,009	930	65	2,097
NEW ENGLAND.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	6	107	82	7	64
Maine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	20	-	5
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	4
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	1	4
Massachusetts.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	49	40	3	33
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	10	-	8
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	4	2	10
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	70	-	-	2	4	1	76	237	203	4	233
New York City.....	62	-	-	-	2	-	36	92	100	-	26
New York, Up-State...	1	-	-	-	2	-	14	23	21	2	65
New Jersey.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	17	85	38	1	62
Pennsylvania.....	3	-	-	2	-	1	9	37	44	1	80
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	16	-	-	14	5	-	31	132	105	5	118
Ohio*.....	6	-	-	8	4	-	3	36	29	1	24
Indiana.....	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	6	-	11
Illinois.....	2	-	-	3	-	-	4	35	21	3	33
Michigan.....	7	-	-	2	1	-	24	46	46	1	50
Wisconsin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	15	2	-	1	-	2	2	25	35	5	175
Minnesota.*.....	15	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	11	-	19
Iowa.....	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	17
Missouri.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	17
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	2
Kansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	5	116
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	66	-	-	15	3	1	11	116	101	9	395
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2
Maryland.....	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	16	14	2	41
Dist. of Columbia....	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Virginia.....	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	12	2	52
West Virginia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	6
North Carolina.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	11	3	159
South Carolina.....	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	7	-	31
Georgia.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	31	1	63
Florida.....	49	-	-	12	1	1	4	51	23	1	39
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	20	-	-	1	4	-	2	40	42	-	146
Kentucky.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	16	-	120
Tennessee.....	6	-	-	1	3	-	2	17	20	-	-
Alabama.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	16
Mississippi.....	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	6	1	-	1	1	1	3	60	78	3	381
Arkansas*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	9
Louisiana.....	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	10	1	24
Oklahoma.....	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	7	1	66
Texas.....	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	36	57	-	282
MOUNTAIN.....	10	-	-	-	1	-	6	59	51	22	180
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	3	-	8
Idaho.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	3
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Colorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	8	20	153
New Mexico.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	7
Arizona.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	6
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	3
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	21	-	-
PACIFIC.....	45	-	-	6	3	-	22	233	233	10	405
Washington.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	25	6	39
Oregon.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	23	-	14
California.....	42	-	-	6	3	-	18	185	182	4	259
Alaska.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Hawaii.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	93
Puerto Rico*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	1	8
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Delayed Reports: Encephalitis, Post Infectious: Minn. 1
Hepatitis, Serum: Ark. Delete 1, P.R. 4
Hepatitis, Infectious: Ark. 1, Ohio Delete 1, P.R. 8

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

AUGUST 15, 1970 AND AUGUST 9, 1969 (32ND WEEK)—CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		POLIOMYELITIS		
	1970	Cumulative		1970	Cumulative		1970	Cum. 1970	Total 1970	Paralytic Cum. 1970	
		1970	1969		1970	1969				1970	1970
UNITED STATES.....	310	38,855	19,669	33	1,742	2,241	718	73,289	—	—	18
NEW ENGLAND.....	5	863	1,068	2	76	79	56	8,739	—	—	—
Maine.....	2	199	8	—	3	6	2	667	—	—	—
New Hampshire.....	—	50	238	1	8	2	1	317	—	—	—
Vermont.....	—	8	3	—	6	—	2	582	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	3	406	202	—	33	33	15	2,755	—	—	—
Rhode Island.....	—	118	22	—	5	8	25	1,461	—	—	—
Connecticut.....	—	82	595	1	21	30	11	2,957	—	—	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	38	4,755	7,342	12	313	360	53	7,335	—	—	—
New York City.....	9	845	4,844	—	74	73	32	2,632	—	—	—
New York, Up-State...	2	254	586	2	61	61	NN	NN	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	14	1,695	861	9	123	149	7	2,050	—	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	13	1,961	1,051	1	55	77	14	2,653	—	—	—
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	94	9,639	2,059	3	197	307	260	19,472	—	—	2
Ohio.....	26	3,775	361	1	78	116	39	3,508	—	—	—
Indiana.....	1	265	465	—	19	34	28	1,749	—	—	—
Illinois.....	10	3,029	463	—	43	41	13	1,696	—	—	—
Michigan.....	46	1,680	230	2	48	94	75	4,850	—	—	1
Wisconsin.....	11	890	540	—	9	22	105	7,669	—	—	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	9	3,796	511	—	89	116	14	3,689	—	—	1
Minnesota.....	1	38	5	—	13	25	3	344	—	—	—
Iowa.....	1	1,097	328	—	12	15	1	2,265	—	—	—
Missouri.....	4	1,254	22	—	51	51	—	255	—	—	1
North Dakota.....	1	317	11	—	3	—	4	271	—	—	—
South Dakota.....	2	93	3	—	—	1	4	40	—	—	—
Nebraska.....	—	924	135	—	5	9	2	378	—	—	—
Kansas.....	—	73	7	—	5	15	—	136	—	—	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	26	7,075	2,431	7	359	394	74	8,373	—	—	1
Delaware.....	—	258	373	—	3	8	5	289	—	—	—
Maryland.....	1	1,375	65	1	34	36	13	886	—	—	—
Dist. of Columbia....	—	343	—	—	3	8	1	184	—	—	—
Virginia.....	6	1,968	882	—	37	49	18	1,940	—	—	—
West Virginia.....	2	305	179	—	8	18	18	2,017	—	—	1
North Carolina.....	6	845	308	2	75	67	NN	NN	—	—	—
South Carolina.....	7	565	110	—	44	54	—	812	—	—	—
Georgia.....	1	14	1	1	31	69	—	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	3	1,402	513	3	124	85	19	2,245	—	—	—
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	33	1,294	106	—	131	139	66	4,259	—	—	—
Kentucky.....	27	744	62	—	45	49	40	1,556	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	4	371	17	—	57	52	16	2,409	—	—	—
Alabama.....	2	91	4	—	21	23	10	248	—	—	—
Mississippi.....	—	88	23	—	8	15	—	46	—	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	33	7,413	4,357	3	234	300	39	7,016	—	—	14
Arkansas.....	—	30	16	—	19	29	—	117	—	—	—
Louisiana.....	—	92	120	—	59	79	—	25	—	—	—
Oklahoma.....	2	442	136	—	19	29	—	2,390	—	—	—
Texas.....	31	6,849	4,085	3	137	163	39	4,484	—	—	14
MOUNTAIN.....	12	1,474	801	—	35	43	54	3,300	—	—	—
Montana.....	—	52	16	—	1	8	5	679	—	—	—
Idaho.....	1	33	89	—	5	8	—	87	—	—	—
Wyoming.....	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	31	—	—	—
Colorado.....	8	176	136	—	12	7	24	1,064	—	—	—
New Mexico.....	1	189	241	—	—	6	11	644	—	—	—
Arizona.....	2	960	310	—	14	10	14	673	—	—	—
Utah.....	—	32	8	—	2	2	—	122	—	—	—
Nevada.....	—	21	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
PACIFIC.....	60	2,546	994	6	308	503	102	11,106	—	—	—
Washington.....	7	521	58	1	42	53	15	4,189	—	—	—
Oregon.....	1	224	198	—	23	14	14	962	—	—	—
California.....	51	1,483	695	5	241	415	43	4,527	—	—	—
Alaska.....	—	136	8	—	—	11	—	377	—	—	—
Hawaii.....	1	182	35	—	2	10	30	1,051	—	—	—
Puerto Rico.....	2	871	1,361	—	4	17	3	675	—	—	—
Virgin Islands.....	—	6	37	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

*Delayed Reports: Measles: Mass. Delete 11, Ind. Delete 2

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

AUGUST 15, 1970 AND AUGUST 9, 1969 (32ND WEEK) — CONTINUED

AREA	RUBELLA		TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970
UNITED STATES.....	251	48,372	4	71	1	83	7	166	23	243	60	1,934
NEW ENGLAND.....	19	2,357	—	3	—	1	—	6	—	—	2	68
Maine.....	2	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24
New Hampshire.....	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vermont.....	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Massachusetts.....	11	1,135	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1
Rhode Island.....	5	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Connecticut.....	1	546	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	12	3,884	—	6	—	1	2	41	—	9	5	181
New York City.....	5	567	—	3	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
New York, Up-State..	3	402	—	—	—	1	2	15	—	5	5	170
New Jersey.....	3	848	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	1	2,067	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	11
EAST NORTH CENTRAL....	99	10,064	—	13	—	17	1	25	1	3	7	153
Ohio.....	6	2,001	—	1	—	2	—	10	1	3	—	41
Indiana*.....	22	1,785	—	5	—	12	—	1	—	—	1	13
Illinois.....	7	1,681	—	3	—	2	1	5	—	—	3	50
Michigan.....	52	2,614	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	15
Wisconsin.....	12	1,983	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	34
WEST NORTH CENTRAL....	9	3,241	—	4	—	17	—	5	—	2	11	367
Minnesota.....	1	117	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	70
Iowa.....	3	1,994	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	64
Missouri.....	—	400	—	1	—	14	—	1	—	2	4	68
North Dakota.....	4	132	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	26
South Dakota.....	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	60
Nebraska.....	1	542	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
Kansas.....	—	55	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	73
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	17	6,132	2	17	—	9	—	24	13	167	10	395
Delaware.....	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Maryland.....	—	311	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	19	—	1
Dist. of Columbia...	—	19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia*.....	—	677	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	45	1	173
West Virginia.....	8	1,244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	98
North Carolina.....	1	39	1	3	—	4	—	2	1	56	—	1
South Carolina.....	2	621	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	30	—	—
Georgia.....	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	7	—	8	4	69
Florida.....	6	3,180	1	11	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	53
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL....	12	2,523	2	7	—	3	1	12	2	27	6	153
Kentucky.....	3	898	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	85
Tennessee.....	5	1,284	—	1	—	2	1	7	1	15	3	45
Alabama.....	4	263	2	5	—	—	—	4	1	6	1	23
Mississippi.....	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL....	37	8,576	—	12	1	25	—	11	7	28	5	343
Arkansas.....	—	34	—	3	—	10	—	2	—	5	1	61
Louisiana.....	—	147	—	3	1	4	—	1	1	1	1	53
Oklahoma*.....	—	807	—	—	—	8	—	—	4	18	1	69
Texas.....	37	7,588	—	6	—	3	—	8	2	4	2	160
MOUNTAIN.....	16	1,922	—	—	—	5	—	9	—	6	2	58
Montana.....	1	315	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Idaho.....	3	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Wyoming.....	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Colorado.....	4	386	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	30
New Mexico.....	4	203	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9
Arizona.....	4	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Utah.....	—	160	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	1	1
Nevada.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
PACIFIC.....	30	9,673	—	9	—	5	3	33	—	1	12	216
Washington.....	6	4,590	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	2	5
Oregon.....	4	811	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
California.....	20	3,976	—	4	—	3	3	26	—	1	10	210
Alaska.....	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hawaii.....	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico.....	—	26	1	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	35
Virgin Islands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Delayed Reports: Tetanus: Va. Delete 1
 Tularemia: Ind. Delete 1, Okla. 1

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 15, 1970

(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes	Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over				All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	731	458	54	29	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,203	601	40	50
Boston, Mass.-----	235	122	19	14	Atlanta, Ga.-----	125	54	3	8
Bridgeport, Conn.-----	33	23	5	1	Baltimore, Md.-----	271	147	5	11
Cambridge, Mass.-----	30	20	9	—	Charlotte, N. C.-----	33	10	—	1
Fall River, Mass.-----	37	32	—	—	Jacksonville, Fla.-----	89	42	—	2
Hartford, Conn.-----	57	35	—	2	Miami, Fla.-----	116	58	3	3
Lowell, Mass.-----	24	16	2	3	Norfolk, Va.-----	50	21	2	—
Lynn, Mass.-----	22	14	1	1	Richmond, Va.-----	87	39	5	8
New Bedford, Mass.-----	22	12	—	1	Savannah, Ga.-----	31	16	5	1
New Haven, Conn.-----	45	28	1	—	St. Petersburg, Fla.-----	71	62	4	3
Providence, R. I.-----	68	42	3	2	Tampa, Fla.-----	67	33	9	3
Somerville, Mass.-----	7	5	—	—	Washington, D. C.-----	204	97	3	8
Springfield, Mass.-----	49	34	7	1	Wilmington, Del.-----	59	22	1	2
Waterbury, Conn.-----	32	23	—	2					
Worcester, Mass.-----	70	52	7	2	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	606	308	17	28
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,235	1,888	112	145	Birmingham, Ala.-----	78	41	—	3
Albany, N. Y.-----	65	35	1	7	Chattanooga, Tenn.-----	56	33	5	3
Allentown, Pa.-----	29	19	3	2	Knoxville, Tenn.-----	31	17	3	1
Buffalo, N. Y.-----	160	86	3	8	Louisville, Ky.-----	109	62	6	6
Camden, N. J.-----	47	27	—	4	Memphis, Tenn.-----	132	66	1	5
Elizabeth, N. J.-----	33	19	1	5	Mobile, Ala.-----	65	31	1	3
Erie, Pa.-----	38	16	2	6	Montgomery, Ala.-----	25	14	—	2
Jersey City, N. J.-----	48	27	2	3	Nashville, Tenn.-----	110	44	1	5
Newark, N. J.-----	74	37	5	7					
New York City, N. Y.†	1,602	946	63	46	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,133	576	33	68
Paterson, N. J.-----	28	16	—	1	Austin, Tex.-----	30	16	3	1
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	495	277	2	30	Baton Rouge, La.-----	41	21	—	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	172	94	10	11	Corpus Christi, Tex.-----	18	10	—	—
Reading, Pa.-----	49	37	3	1	Dallas, Tex.-----	171	84	1	9
Rochester, N. Y.-----	123	82	6	3	El Paso, Tex.-----	45	25	—	3
Schenectady, N. Y.-----	28	11	3	2	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	96	44	5	11
Scranton, Pa.-----	36	27	1	—	Houston, Tex.-----	225	102	5	14
Syracuse, N. Y.-----	91	57	—	5	Little Rock, Ark.-----	69	35	2	6
Trenton, N. J.-----	64	37	3	1	New Orleans, La.-----	131	71	4	3
Utica, N. Y.-----	26	18	2	1	Oklahoma City, Okla.-----	91	50	1	6
Yonkers, N. Y.-----	27	20	2	2	San Antonio, Tex.-----	99	51	2	5
					Shreveport, La.-----	61	34	3	5
					Tulsa, Okla.-----	56	33	7	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,351	1,301	63	147	MOUNTAIN:	467	251	17	26
Akron, Ohio-----	57	41	—	1	Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	42	22	2	4
Canton, Ohio-----	45	24	4	4	Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	29	21	6	1
Chicago, Ill.-----	630	306	18	66	Denver, Colo.-----	116	63	4	9
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	153	84	3	8	Ogden, Utah-----	24	14	—	3
Cleveland, Ohio-----	185	89	2	7	Phoenix, Ariz.-----	116	57	4	3
Columbus, Ohio-----	143	71	—	12	Pueblo, Colo.-----	28	16	1	2
Dayton, Ohio-----	62	33	2	2	Salt Lake City, Utah-----	53	25	—	2
Detroit, Mich.-----	344	204	7	12	Tucson, Ariz.-----	59	33	—	2
Evansville, Ind.-----	22	15	1	1					
Flint, Mich.-----	49	21	4	4	PACIFIC:	1,583	936	32	54
Fort Wayne, Ind.-----	41	28	2	—	Berkeley, Calif.-----	27	20	1	—
Gary, Ind.-----	38	18	2	1	Fresno, Calif.-----	46	23	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.-----	59	36	1	5	Glendale, Calif.-----	28	19	1	—
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	138	76	3	7	Honolulu, Hawaii-----	46	26	1	2
Madison, Wis.-----	19	9	4	2	Long Beach, Calif.-----	108	62	4	4
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	108	67	3	5	Los Angeles, Calif.-----	491	306	10	19
Peoria, Ill.-----	23	14	—	1	Oakland, Calif.-----	80	48	3	3
Rockford, Ill.-----	46	33	3	3	Pasadena, Calif.-----	33	23	1	—
South Bend, Ind.-----	32	25	1	2	Portland, Oreg.-----	131	83	—	3
Toledo, Ohio-----	95	65	2	3	Sacramento, Calif.-----	52	34	2	—
Youngstown, Ohio-----	62	42	1	1	San Diego, Calif.-----	115	47	1	6
					San Francisco, Calif.-----	154	89	2	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	769	448	19	45	San Jose, Calif.-----	48	30	—	1
Des Moines, Iowa-----	47	33	2	1	Seattle, Wash.-----	132	76	2	4
Duluth, Minn.-----	29	17	—	—	Spokane, Wash.-----	53	30	3	5
Kansas City, Kans.-----	36	23	—	3	Tacoma, Wash.-----	39	20	—	1
Kansas City, Mo.-----	127	76	2	6					
Lincoln, Nebr.-----	18	13	3	1	Total	12,078	6,767	387	592
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	106	55	2	8	Expected Number	11,976	6,828	336	495
Omaha, Nebr.-----	74	42	1	7	Cumulative Total	418,799	239,483	16,908	19,637
St. Louis, Mo.-----	233	126	4	12	(includes reported corrections for previous weeks)				
St. Paul, Minn.-----	54	34	1	3					
Wichita, Kans.-----	45	29	4	4					
Las Vegas, Nev.*	14	2	—	3					

*Mortality data are being collected from Las Vegas, Nev., for possible inclusion in this table, however, for statistical reasons, these data will be listed only and not included in the total, expected number, or cumulative total, until 5 years of data are collected.

† DELAYED REPORT FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 8, 1970

SHIGELLOSIS - (Continued from page 315)

isted endemically. The poor environmental sanitation facilitated spread of infection by fomites, flies, and possibly by food and water. Recommendations were made for improving these conditions as well as for improving personal hygiene. (Reported by Robert J. Snowe, M.D., Fellow, Lloyd M. Taylor, Jr., and C. Lawrence Slade, Second Year Medical Students, Thomas J. Hart, M.D., Intern, Claude M. Harrison, Chief Bacteriologist, and Samuel L. Katz, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, Duke Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina; Martin P. Hines, D.V.M., Director, Division of Epidemiology, North Carolina State Board of Health.)

ERRATA

Vol. 19, No. 29, pp. 284-285.

In the article "Enterovirus Surveillance - January-June 1970," the organism listed as "Coxsackie A25" in tables 4, 5, and 6 should be listed as "poliovirus type 1."

Vol. 19, No. 30, p. 294.

In the article "Human Rabies - Arizona and South Dakota," the name of H. G. Crecilius, Ph.D., Director of Laboratories, Arizona State Department of Health, was incorrectly printed as H. G. Credilius.

Vol. 19, No. 31, p. 307

In the article "Hepatitis - Virginia," the name of Dr. Benedict Nagler, Director, Lynchburg State School, was incorrectly printed as Dr. Benedict Nyler.

THE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT, WITH A CIRCULATION OF 21,000 IS PUBLISHED AT THE CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL DAVID J. SENCER, M.D.
DIRECTOR, EPIDEMIOLOGY PROGRAM PHILIP S. BRACHMAN, M.D.

EDITOR
MANAGING EDITOR

MICHAEL B. GREGG, M.D.
PRISCILLA B. HOLMAN

IN ADDITION TO THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, THE CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL WELCOMES ACCOUNTS OF INTERESTING OUTBREAKS OR CASE INVESTIGATIONS WHICH ARE OF CURRENT INTEREST TO HEALTH OFFICIALS AND WHICH ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL. SUCH COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
ATTN: THE EDITOR
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

NOTE: THE DATA IN THIS REPORT ARE PROVISIONAL AND ARE BASED ON WEEKLY TELEGRAMS TO THE CDC BY THE INDIVIDUAL STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS. THE REPORTING WEEK CONCLUDES AT CLOSURE OF BUSINESS ON FRIDAY; COMPILED DATA ON A NATIONAL BASIS ARE OFFICIALLY RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC ON THE SUCCEEDING FRIDAY.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

2/69 46-1-10,18,19,22
LIBRARY
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF H.E.W.

